for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

BRYAN'S ADDRESS Continued from first page

deeming either in silver or gold lie with the treasury instead of the note holder? Secretary Carlisle-If that policy had been adopted at the beginning of resumption-and I am not saying this for the purpose of criticising the action of any of my predecessors or anybody else-the policy of reserving to the government, at the beginning of resumption, the option of redeeming in gold or silver all its paper presented, I believe it would have worked seneficially, and there would have been no taries of the treasury from the beginning of resumption have pursued a policy of rethe holder of the paper, and if any secretary had afterward attempted to change that policy and force silver upon a man wanted silver, and especially if he had ent ratio we can create a demand for silver made that attempt at such a critical period | which will keep the price of silver bullion as we have had in the last two years, my at \$1,29 per office, measured by gold.

was wise to follow a bad precedent, but fault does not lie with the greenbacks and people. This executive action has already upon the part of the government at this time to redeem its obligations in silver would put a premium upon gold, but why should it? The Bank of France exercises the right to redeem all bank paper in either gold or silver, and yet France maintains the parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 15% to 1 and retains in circulation more silver per capita than we do

It may be further answered that our op-ponents have suggested no feasible plan for avoiding the dangers which they fear. The retirement of the greenbacks and treasury secretary of the treasury to redeem all government paper in gold, when gold is demanded, will require the redemption of all silver dollars and silver certificates in gold if the greenbacks and treasury notes are paper and throw upon the banks the necessity of furnishing coin redemption, the banks would exercise the right to furnish ernment ought to exercise it now. The government nrust either exercise the right circulation and leave nothing but gold as legal tender money. Are our opponents willing to outline a financial system which will carry out their policy to its legitimate their designs in ambiguous phrases?

Necessity For Bimetallism. There is an actual necessity for bimetal lism as well as a theoretical defense of it During the last 23 years legislation has been creating an additional demand for gold, and this law created demand has resulted in increasing the purchasing power of each ounce of gold. The restoration of States. The silver dellar is now held up to the gold dollar by legal tender laws and standard silver dollars are not now re-deemable in gold either in law or by ad-

age by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage world. This proposition is in keeping with best known law of commerce is the law of apply this law to money when we say that raise the purchasing power of the dollar. We also apply the law of supply and demand to silver when we say that a new demand for silver created by law will raise that they are limited in quantity. Corn, wheat, manufactured products, etc., can be they can be sold at a price sufficient to this country under free coinage it will be stimulate production, but gold and silver are called precious metals because they are found, not produced. These metals have been the objects of anxious search as far back as history runs; yet, according to Mr. Harvey's calculation, all the gold coin of the world can be melted into a 22 foot cube and all the silver coin in the world into a assert that the opening of our mints will 66 foot cube. Because gold and silver are limited, both in the quantity now in hand and in annual production, it follows that ! legislation can fix the ratio between them. Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any given article at a certain price can prevent that article from falling below that price. So the govern-ment can fix a price for gold and silver by creating a demand greater than the supply. International bimetallists believe that several nations, by entering into an agreement to coin at a fixed ratio all the gold and silver presented, can maintain the bullion value of the metals at the mint ratio. When a mint price is thus established, it regulates the bullion price, because any person desiring coin may have the bullion converted into coin at that price, and any person desiring bullion can secure it by melting the coin. The only question upon which international bimetallists and independent bimetallists differ is, Can the United States by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio create a demand for silver which, taken in connection with the de-

mand already in existence, will be suf-

ficient to utilize all the silver that will be

presented at the mints? They agree in their

defense of the bimetallic principle, and they agree in unalterable opposition to the

gold standard. International bimetallists cannot complain that free coinage gives a national binetallism gives to the owner of silver all the advantages offered by inde-pendent bime allism at the same ratio. International Rimetallists cannot accuse the advocates of free silver of being "bullion owners who desire to raise the value of their bullion," or "debtors who desire to pay their debts in cheap dollars," or demagogues who desire to carry favor with the people." They must rest their epposition upon one ground only-namely, that the supply of silver available for coinage is too large to be utilized by the Unit-

Qur Capacity to Use Silver. In discussing this question we must consider the capacity of our people to usesilver and the quantity of silver which can come to our mints. It must be remembered that we live in a country only partially developed, and that our people far surpass any aqual number of people in the world in their power to consume and produca. Our extensive railroad development and enormous internal commerce must also be taken into consideration. Now, how much sifter can come home Not the coined silver of the world, because almost all of it is more valuable at this time in under free dinage. If our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio, merchandise silver cannot come here because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of

perchandise than it will be worth at our aints. We cannot even expect all of the annual product of silver, because India, U. ing. Japan, Mexico and all the other silver using countries must satisfy their annual needs from the annual product. The arts will require a large amount, and considerable quantity for subsidiary coinage. We will be required to coin only that stand ready to take and utilize all of it other nations will be comrelled to buy at the price which we fix. Many fear that the opening of our mints will be followed production of silver. This is conjecture. Silver has been used as money for then sands of years and during all of that dime the world has hever suffered from an overpreduction. If for any reason the supply gold or silver in the future ever exceeds the requirements of the arts and the needs intelligence of the people will be sufficient to devise and mact any legislation necesis folly to refuse to the people the money which they now need for fear they may hereafter have more than they need. I am five years the annual production of gold

five years than it ever fell in any previous five years in the history of the world egislation and not to natural laws. Our opponents cannot ignore the fact that gold is new going abroad in spite of all legislation intended to prevent it, and no silver is being coined to take its place. Not only is gold going abroad now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the gether with interest upon it, must be repaid in appredating dollars. The Ameria larger and larger margin between our net national income and our annual interest charge. There is only one way to stop ed, it would result in an enormous con the increasing flow of gold from our shores, and that is to stop falling prices. The resfalling prices but will to some extent restore prices by reducing the world's demand for gold. If it is argued that a rise in prices lessens the value of the dollars

much as a gold dollar.

The charge of repudiation comes with

poor grace from those who are seeking to

to a premium. It is no reflection upon

The Pathlight

nual production of silver. Since the gold

The silver dollar could be doubled in which we pay to our creditors, I reply that in the balancing of conides the American people have as much right to fahave to insist upon a financial system that will reduce prices. But the interests of change could be made by increasing the society are far superior to the interests of size of the silver dollar and decreasing the either debtors or creditors, and the inter- size of the gold dellar until the new silver ests of society demand a financial system which will add to the volume of the stand- the new gold dollar. Those who have adard money of the world, and thus restore | vised a change in the ratio have usually stability to prices. A Reply to Criticism. Perhaps the most persistent misrepreentation that we have to meet is the harge that we are advocating the payment ue, but that vill not be true when we now worth as fruch as gold coin, and we believe that a dilver dollar will be worth as

add to the weight of existing debts by legislation which makes money dearer and lars twice as large, would make only half who conceal their designs against the general welfare under the euphonious pretense that they are spholding public credit and In answer to the charge that gold will

den of their debts. er of the gold receives something in return for it which he would rather have. In other words, when gold leaves the country those who formerly owned it will be benecan be compelled to part with our gold tion. All of the gold and silver annually by which silver can be forced upon us available for coinage, when converted into without our consent. Exchanges are matters of agreement, and if silver comes to

at the invitation of some one in this country who will give something in exchange June 5 of that year, said: Those who deny the ability of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the present legal ratio lion a month has by coinage produced without foreign aid point to Mexico and manuall the everage of nearly \$8,000,000 have we the relienent of the reduce us to a silver basis and raise gold

They who ride must see the road. The Pathlight makes bright the way. All dealers sell it. The Place & Terry Mind Collic, and is the Best Remember For Diagnatic Strategy of the world.

Mig. Co., 247 Centre St., N.Y.

our sister republic to remind our people that the United States is much greater than Mexico in area, in population and in commercial strength. It is absurd to assert that the United States is not able to do anything which Mexico has failed to accomplish. The one thing necessary in order to maintain the parity is to furnish a demand great enough to utilize all the silver which will come to the mints. That Mexico has failed to do this is not proof that the United States would also fail. It is also argued that, since a number of the nations have demonstized silver, nothing can be done until all of those nations restore bimetallism. This is also illogical.

It is immaterial how many or how few nations have open mints, provided there are sufficient open mints to furnish a monetary demand for all the gold and silver In reply to the argument that improved machinery has lessened the cost of producing silver, it is sufficient to say that the same is true of the production of gold, and yet, notwithstanding that, gold has risen in value. As a matter of fact, the cost of production does not determine the value of the precious metals, except as it may affect the supply. If, for instance, the cost

of producing gold should be reduced 90 put, the purchasing power of an ounce of gold would not fall. So long as there is monetary demand sufficient to take at a fixed mint price all the gold and silver produced the cost of production need not Prices of Gold and Silver.

It is often objected that the prices of gold and silver cannot be fixed in relation to each other because of the variation in the relative production of the metals. This argument also overlooks the fact that, if the demand for both metals at a fixed price is greater than the supply of both, relative production becomes immaterial. In the arly part of the present century the anproduction of silver was worth, at the coinage ratio, about three times as much as the annual production of gold. whereas, soon after 1849, the annual proimes as much, at the coinage ratio, as the innual production of silver, and vet towng to the maintenance of the bimetallic tandard, these enormous changes in relave production had but a slight effect upn the relative values of the metals. If it is asserted by our opponents that the free coinage of silver is intended only or the benefit of the mine owners, it must

est re to the mine owners any more than emonetization took away, and it must also be remembered that the loss which the demonetization of silver has brought a premium. Have not the people a rig to the mine owners is insignificant compared to the loss which this policy has brought to the rest of the people. The restoration of silver will bring to the people generally many times as much advantage as the mine owners can obtain from it. While it is not the purpose of free coin not be deterred because an incidental benefit will come to the mine owner. The erection of forts, the deepening of harbors, the improvement of rivers, the erection of public buildings, all these confer incimunities, and yet these incidental benefits of the constitution, it will be sufficient to tions for these purposes whenever such ap-

heavier than a gold dollar, and that therelarge quantities, is completely answered by the silver certificate, which is as easily carried as the gold certificate or any other kind of paper money

As to the Present Ratio There are some who, while admitting the benefits of bimetallism, object to coinage at the present ratio. If any are deceived by this objection, they ought to rememto any change in the ratio for two reasonsfirst, because a change would produce change in the ratio is not necessary. A change would produce injustice because, if effected in the manner usually suggest-If, for instance, it was decided by inter

size, so that the new silver dellar would weigh 32 times as much as the present gold dollar, or the present gold dollar could be present silver dollar would weigh 32 times as much as the new gold dollar, or the dollar would weigh 32 times as much as suggested that the silver dollar be doubled. If this change were made, it would necesver into \$2,000,000,000. There would be an immediate loss of \$2,000,000,000 either to individuals or to the government, but this would be the least of the injury. A shrinkage of one-half in the silver money of the world would mean a shrinkage of one-fourth in the total volume of metallic money. This contraction, by increasing increase the debts of the world billions of dollars and decrease still more the value of the property of the world as measured by dollars. Besides this immediate result such a change in the ratio would permanently decrease the annual addition to the world's supply of money, because the annual silver product, when coined into dol-

The people of the United States would be injured by a change in the ratio not ecause they produce silver, but because they own property and owe debts, and they cannot afford to thus decrease the value of their property or increase the bur-

In 1878 Mr. Carlisle said, "Mankind duction of gold and silver coin shall keep

The Sherman Act. In supporting the act of 1890, known as the Sherman act, Senator Sherman, on "Under the law of February, 1878, the purchase of \$3,600,000 worth of silver bul-

Mrs. Winslow's Spothing Syrup

Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

bank notes, will not increase our currency public weal, but when it is seriously as-If our present currency is estimated at \$1,400,000,000 and our population is

increasing at the ratio of 3 per cent per nnum, it would require \$42,000,000 increased circulation each year to keep pace with the increase of p pulation, but as the recrease of population is accompanied by a still : reater ratio of increase of wealth a:: business it was thought the an immediate increase of circulation might be obtained by larger purchases of silver bullion to an amount sufficient to make good the retirement of bank note; and keep pace with the growth of population. Assuming that \$54,000,000 a year of additional currency is needed upon this basis, that amount is provided for in this bill by th

issue of treasury notes in exchange for bullion at the market price. If the United States then needed mor than \$42,000,000 annually to keep ra with population and business, it no with a larger population, needs a s greater annual addition, and the Uni-States is only one nation among many Our opponents make no adequate provi sion for the increasing monetary needs of

In the second place, a change in the ratio is not necessary. Hostile legislation has decreased the demand for silver and lowered its price when measured by gold. while this same hostile legislation, by increasing the demand for gold, has rais d the value of gold when measured by other forms of property.

We are told that the restoration of bi-

metallism would be a hardship upon those who have entered into contracts payable n gold coin, but this is a mistake. It will be easier to obtain the gold with which to meet a gold contract, when most of the people can use silver, than it is now, when every one is trying to secure gold. The Chicago platform expressly declares In favor of such legislation as may be nee ess.ry to prevent for the future the d monetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract. Find con tructs are objected to on the ground that they are against public policy. No one questions the right of legislatures stoffx the rate of interest which can be collect a by law. There is far more reason for ; venting private individuals from set i aside legal tender L.w. The money whi is by law made a legal tender must. the course of ordinary business, benece by ninety-nine out of every hundred sons. Why should the one-hundredth ma remembered that free coinage cannot be permitted to exempt himself from t general rule? Special contracts have tendency to increase the demand for a pur

financial system of the nation in order to collect a premium in case they succeed in forcing one kind of money to a premium There is another argument to which I tween the election and the first regula session of congress and assert that during that time, in case people declare themselves in favor of free coinage, all loans will b withdrawn and all mortgages foreclosed do not deter us from making appropria- remind them that the president is empow ered to convene congress in extraordinar by their ballots declare themselves in favor of the immediate restoration of bimeta

ticular-kind of money, and thus force it

uals shall not be permitted to derange the

in a few months If, he wer, the assertion that loans will be withdrawn and mortgages foreclosed is made to prevent such political action as the people may believe to be necessary for the preservation of their rights, then a new and vital issue is raised. Whenever is necessary for the people as a whole to obtain consent from the owners of money and the changers of money before they can legislate upon financial questions, we shall have passed from a democracy to a plutocracy. But that time has not yet arrived. Threats and intimidation will be of no avail. The people who in 1776 rejected the doctrine that kings rule by right di-

lism, the system can be inaugurated with

International Bimetallism. In conclusion, permit me to say a word in regard to international bimetallism. We are not opposed to an international agreement looking to the restoration of advocates of free coinage have on all occasions shown their willingness to co-operment of silver, but they are not willing to await the pleasure of other rovernments when immediate relief is needed by the people of the United States, and they further believe that independent action offers better assurance of international bimet allism than servile dependence upon foreign aid. For more than 20 years we have invited the assistance of European nations. but all progress in the direction of international bimetallism has been blocked by the opposition of those who derive a pecun-How long must we wait for bimetallism to be brought to us by those who profit by monometallism? If the double standard will bring benefits to our people, who will deny them the right to enjoy those benefits? If our opponents would admit the right, the ability and the duty of our people to act for themselves on all public questions without the assistance and reand then propose the remedial legislation which they consider sufficient, we could meet them in the field of honorable debate. but when they assert that this nation is helpless to protect the rights of its own citizens we challenge them to submit the

issue to a people whose patriotism has nev-We shall not offend other nations when we declare the right of the American people to govern themselves, and, without let or hindrance from without, decide upon every question presented for their consideration. In taking this position we simply maintain the dignity of 70,000,000 citizens who are second to none in their capacity for self government.

The gold standard has compelled the American people to pay an ever increasing tribute to the creditor nations of the world a tribute which no one dares to defend assert that national honor requires the United States to secure justice for all its citions as well as do justice to all its credtors. For a people like ours, blessed with natural resources of surpassing richness, to proclaim themselves impotent to frame a financial system suited to their own needs is humiliating beyond the power of language to describe. We cannot enforce respect for our foreign policy so long as we confess ourselves unable to frame our own financial policy. Honest differences of opinion have alays existed and ever will exist as to the

islation best calculated to promote th A \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* I to wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually out-lasting three boxes of any other brand. Not at-fected by heat. AF Get the Genuine. CHILDREN J. H. BIRCH, Burlington, N. TEETHING

विकास स्थापन व्यवस्था विकास स्थापन IRVING Savings Institution, 96 WARREN ST., NEW YORK CITY. Pays Interest on all Sums from \$1 to \$3,000.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, Pres't, G. BYRON LATIMER, Sen's

serted that this nation must bow to the OVERWORK dictation of other nations and accept the policies which they insist upon the right -INDUCEDof self government is assailed, and until that question is settled all other questions are insignificant.

A Word to New York Citisens. Citizens of New York, I have traveled from the center of the continent to the seaboard that I might, in the very beginning of the campaign, bring you greeting from the people of the west and south and assure you that their desire is not to destroy, but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith rather than listen to those who preach the gospel of despair and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallism they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf. A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permaner t welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. This great city is built upon the commerce of the na-

tion and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless the people have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative priezs. Preduction of wealth goes be ore the exchange of wealth. Those who create must secure a profit before they have anything to she re with others. You cannot efford to join t. money changers in supporting a fluorein policy which, by destroying the purchasing power of the products of t il. must in the end discourage the creation of wealth. I ask, I er; ecc. your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure, a figure re-senting Columbia, her hands boam I fast with let ters of gold and her face turne I toward th east, appealing for assistance to those win live beyond the sea, but this figure can never express your idea of this nation You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city, a statue as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions. It was the gracious gift of a sister republic and stands upon a pedestal which was built by

Planter, Kinard's, S. C. the American people. That figure, Liber-Ayer's THE Sarsaparilla ty, enlightening the world, is emblematic of the mission of our nation among the nations of the earth. With a government which derives its powers from the consent RECEIVING MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR. of the governed, secures to all the people AYER'S Pills Save Doctor's Bills. freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all and promises special privleges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the

CHAS. G. CLARK,

cading spirit in every movement which

has for its object the uplifting of the hu-

DEALER IN Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Minn, Pat. Roller Process Flour If you try it once you will never have any

FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER

Hay, Straw, Feed and Grain. 23 Broad St., Bloomfield, N. J. PRICES RIGHT

Martin J. Callahan, CONTRACTOR.

Flagging, Curbing and Paving. A supply of Door-steps, Window sills at d Caps, and Celler Steps con STONE YARD : ON GLENWOOD AVE. SIDENCE ON THOMAS ST

PATENT AND DRAUGHTING BUREAU

AUG. M. TRESCHOW. Opposite Y. M. C. A. Building,

At home evenings for those mechanics who re unable to call during the day, AUS, M. TRESCHOW, C. E. 185 Liberty St.

WM. W. TAYLOR SANITARY PLUMBER,

vine will not in this generation subscribe Steam, Gas and Hot Water Fitter, 21 BROAD STREET, Opposite Post Office.

Portable and Brick Set Furnaces, Ranges and bimetallism throughout the world. The Baltimore Heaters of every decription and make. Agents for all the leading makers of Steam and Hot Water Boilers and Hot Air Furnaces.

Remodeling of Defective Plumbing a Specialty HOUSES CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC STREET SEWER. All Work Guaranteed and Executed Promptly

ELECTRIC WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Such as Electric Bell Hanging, Burglar Alarms, Gas Lighted by Electricity and Annunciators connected with windows, doors, etc.

TELEPHONE 72 B.

and Canes

Best Place to ouy Umbrellas and Canes in Newark, is at GARDINOR'S 8 Academy Street, opp. Postoffice. If your Umbrella needs repairing or recovering it to us, or send postal card and messenger will call for it. Satisfy the guarantee



**Bicycles** 

"BETTER THAN EVER."

FOUR ELEGANT MODELS, \$85.00 AND \$100.00. ART CATALOGUE FREE.

CENTRAL CYCLE MFG. CO., No. 72 Garden Street. Indianapolis, Ind.

**Nervous Prostration** Complete Recovery by the Use of

"Some years ago, as a result of too

close attention to business, my health

failed. I became weak, nervous, was

unable to look after my interests, and

manifested all the symptoms of a de-

cline. I took three bottles of Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, began to improve at once,

and gradually increased my weight from

one hundred and twenty-five to two

hundred pounds. Since then, I and my

family have used this medicine when

needed, and we are all in the best of

health, a fact which we attribute to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I believe my chil-

dren would have been fatherless to-day

had it not been for Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

of which preparation I cannot say too

much."- H. O. HINSON, Postmaster and

D. ACKERMAN Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter, Ayer's Sarsaparilla SEWER CONNECTIONS.

316 GLENWOOD AVE.

Near th Centre, BLOOMFIELD.

PORTABLE AND BRICK-SET FURNACES. RANGES, Etc.

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Work

Jobbin promptly attended to. Estimates che rf 1 Given TELEPHONE 136 F.

> Begerow & Gerlach, THE LEADING

Florists and Seedsmen.

945 Broad Street, adjoining Grace Church, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

Wise Housekeepers

are now putting in their winter tock of coal. It is cheaper, and better in every way. Dealers are not rushed with orders, and have time to take extra care and pains. We use eropetous care. Every bit of dust and dirt is screened out of the coal we bave. You pay us sound money, and we give you sound, clean coal, every

Martin Hummel & Son.,

Yard, 361 BROAD STREET,

Foot of Incline Plane.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

WILLIAM A. MOLTER, Keating, Lyndhurst, Majestic and



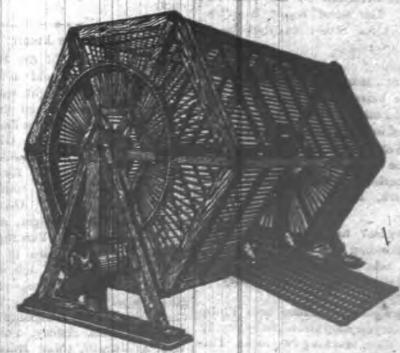
RENTING, REPAIRING, VULCANIZING. Lawn Mowers Sharpened and Repaired.

GLENWOOD AVENUE

BLOOMFIELD

A. G. BATES, Upholstering Steam Carpet Cleaning, ESTABLISHMENT.

> MANUFACTURER OF Window Shades and Fine Hair Matresses.



Carpets Cleaned Fitted and Laid 411 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.,

A Full Line of Carpet Lining Always on Hand.

RIS HULIN, Proprietor. Established

OL. XVI. SERIES NO.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the Town Committee was held on Monday Ports t, all members present, Chair Stout presided. After reading minutes, Clerk Johnson presented following bills, which were ap Th.

Osborne & Marcellus, cracked stone

oved and ordered paid:

Orange Street, \$442.42, Supt U. Oakes, pay roll, \$103.20, Thos. Dancer, stationery for police station 100, A. H. Olmsted, sidewalk graddistricts 2, 3 and 4, \$57, A. H noted, maps and surveys, \$37 50 in F. Dillon, book binding, \$2 00, hea L. Dancer, stationery for City mines 11, \$7.70, H. E. Richards, defett Township against Glen Ridge in ort as follows: water case, \$750 case \$675, election case \$175. mislature contest, \$440, J. W. Feruson of Paterson, repairs to bell mer, \$112 74. This bill was higher an the estimate submitted by Mr. largue on (\$50), but he guarantees structure for at least two years bit was received from the City of brange for the maintenance of the lition outlet sewer, May \$69 54, wine me, \$59.45, July, \$69.48, a balance vert ed interst of \$328. Engineer vint Smated was instructed to make calone as to the overflow and b ally is formed as to the tertas of the potract, as the City of Orange charge 2 per cent. interest.

The North Jersey Street Railway Company having torn up the cross alks on Bloomfield Avenue, Clerk was instructed to inform the Company to relay the walks and put bem in proper condition

Engineer Olmsted presented a plan | sacra for grading and laying a sidewalk in to of front of the Crane estate at the cor per of Franklin and Montgomery Streets, the plan was adopted, and the sidewalk committee authorized to

proceed with the work. The sidewalk at the corner of Washington Azenue and Thomas Street will also be improved Geo. twee of land eight feet wide and the side eris walk will be laid in accordance with the plans, presented. This will be great improvement to the neighbor

Mr. Powers reported that the new lights, thirty in all, have been put up Mr. Gilbert reported that J. H. Cadenus of Washington Avenue, com plained that the electricity was rull

ing his trees. Fred J. Ogden appeared before the Committee to apply for a sewer on Park Avenue. The sewer system is house e tended as far as State Street from Broad Street. Mr. Ogden in build per ing a new house on Park Avenue and would like to make connections with ho the sewer. Chairman Stout replied would be laid this year on account of the financial situation and for other causes. Mr. Ogden was advised to the build a coespool in front of the house near the sidewalk in such a manner

as to make sewer connections when Engineer Olmsted presented a list for of locations of water gates where they are above the grade of the street. The Clerk was instructed to notify the Water Company to lower the

gates to grade. The Water Company were instruct. ed to extend the water main through and New Street with one bydrant at the and Greenwood Lake Railroad bridge.

A map showing the plan of sewer from Race Street to Linden Avenue was presented. The agreement will wi s on be completed and work begun Ju Mr. Gilbert desired to have the me ver end of the Park along Liberty he Street curbed, and inquired as to the condition of the funds of the Public Grounds Committee. Mr. Haskell could not inform him and the matter

was laid over. Mr. Haskell said he would like to have the upper Park opposite Colfax's store curbed if there was a balance for this purpose.

The application of Charles C. Batzle as a member of Phoenix Hote Co. No 1 was approved.

A set of spurs were ordered pur-

chased for the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm system. About one mile of covered wire will be necessary to complete the double

cionuit to protect the fire slarm sysiem. The Fire Committee were nutborized to spend \$150 to complete the work.

Mr. Gilbert woled no on this ques

Mr. Haskell stated that no suitable

person had been found for the posttion of dog warden. The Committee were instructed to make the appoint-

